For New York and Its Violally:

Fair; warmer; easterly winds

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A CAMP FOR STARVING MEN. COLORADO'S UNEMPLOYED FED IN DENVER BY THE THOUSAND.

One of the City's Parks Turned Into a Camp, Quarded by Militia and Under Military Rules-Famished Men Greedily Devour the Food that is Sent to Them-Parson Tom Uzzell Began the Work in Front of Bis Church-Women and Children Suffer -Stampede of the Unemployed to the East .- The Reilef Camp to be Closed To-day.

DENVER, Aug. 2 .- A thousand hungry, homeless men are being cared for daily in one of the public parks of the city of Denver by organized charity. Never in the history of Colorado have such scenes been witnessed before. As fast as one delegation of the unemployed are fed and sent out of town another equally as large, arrives to take its place. Camp Relief was opened last Thursday morn-

Camp Relief was opened last Thursday morning, and 600 men received breakfast; at noon the number of hungry increased to nearly a thousand, and their hunger had scarcely been appeased before a long line of half-famished men was forming for the evening meal.

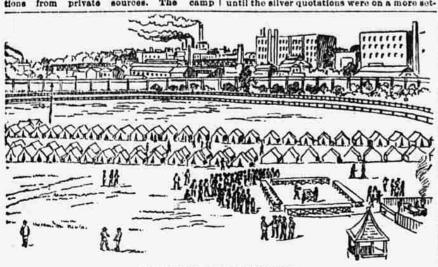
When it became apparent that there were in the city several thousand men out of work and out of means to buy food, with the certainty that this number would be augmented from day to day by fresh arrivals from the mountain camps, the danger of riots, pillage, and possibly bloodshed, "even to the horses' bridles," alarmed the citizens of Denver, and meetings were held to devise means for preventing serious trouble. The State volunteered to furnish from the military stores tents and blankets, and River Front Park was secured as a suitable place for the establishment of a camp for temporary relief. The sum of \$1,000 was set apart for the puchase of food and supplies, to which was added the donations from private sources. The camp

use of the militia. Parson Tom Uzzell stood at the head of the white street and added, in a loud voice. "You let it is, born, and all the fellows who are ready to go to Kansas City tonight for nothing had better turn out."

In a jiffy tent flaps were thrown oren and responses came from all quarters. Soon a hundred men were lined up and a bit of parting advice was thrown in by the "Parson" after which the delegation for Kansas City were marched away to the Union Depot and loaded into a coach on a regular train. Every train loaving the city carried out some of the unemployed men. Some had enough money to purchase tickets at the rate fixed of one cent a mile.



KANSAS CITY PASSENGEES TURN OUT.



CAMP RELIEF AT RIVER FRONT PARK.

that's all righ . I have tramped over mountains in this Western country for sixteen years. and I hate to leave the hills. I wonder if Congress will do anything for the miners. If not, God pity Colorado!" When his turn came he took his place at the tables and ate what was set before him in silence. Then, with courage revived by wholesome food, he strode out of the camp determined to find his way to " Mis-

sourl, where I came from." In the daily string of men who formed in double file to await the call for dinner appeared to be a'l the misfits of humanity. The great majority of the men were undersized, with faces blackened by exposure to the flerce sunlight of these altitudes. Such complexions are not seen elsewhere. Even the seaman does not acquire such a reculiar shade. Most of the men were shaggy from enforced absence from men were shaggy from enforced absence from the barber's chair. But they were otherwise fairly clean in appearance, and their clothing, though coarse, was not in rage. In all they were fairly respectable in appearance. The genuine hobo, of course, was on hand. To him it matters not where he may be—a well-filled stomach with a pipe full of tobacco to aid di-gestion is all he asks. Such an opportunity as

it matters not where he may be—a well-filled stomach with a pipe full of tobacco to aid digestion is all he asks. Such an opportunity as that offered in Camp Relief was a snap not to be overlooked.

One day an old man standing in the closely packed line suddenly fell to the ground in a faint. He, it afterward appeared, had fasted for two days before he could conquer his pride. He shad at length wandered into the camp for food, but the fatigues of a long wait had been too much for his weakened condition. All ages, conditions, and antionalities were represented in those lines. Friends in misory were they, strangely quiet, patiently waiting their turn. When the long board tables had been set with in plates and the cheapest kind of table cutlery; when the meat stew, in which potatoes, onlone, and cabbage was cooked, had been dished out into the plates, and great slices of soft bread had been placed beside them the order was given to fall to. With the eagerness of wolves the men bent over the plates, and slience was broken only by the rattling of knives and forks and the smacking of lips. There was no time for conversation; the men did not feel like talking. They made short work of the lood placed before them. Not a crumb was wasted, not adrop of the stew was lost. With the soft bread every drop was sopped up and the tin plates polished clean.

While this lot of men were feeding, a greater crowd stood along the ropes enclosing the tables and watched with feverish interest their more fortunate companions. They too were hungry, but they knew that they must be tables and watched with feverish interest their more fortunate companions. They too were hungry, but they knew that they must be patient. One young man in his distress reached across the rope, snatched a piece of bread, and swallowed it with astonishing avidity. He seemed half ashamed of his conduct, but it was simply impossible for him to wait a moment longer for something to stay his cravings. It generally required ten minutes for one table to be cleared. Then, without the formality of washing dishes, the plates were filled with the stew a second time and another famished crowd its loose. Thus a thousand men were fed and sent away happy for the time being.

another famished crowd let loose. Thus a thousand men were fed and sent away happy for the time being.

The camp is under semi-military rules. A detachment from the militia guard the State property and do patrol duty. Admission is by card issued from the city missions, and the occupants of the tents have as complete freedom as possible. Loads of straw are distributed, and this with blankets makes sleeping a matter of some comfort. Each man is required to keep his own quarters in order. The call to turn out is sounded at 0 in the morning and no laggards are allowed to catch a few more winks. All must report to the hospital tent for medical examination each day. Taps are sounded at 10 o'clock, after which hour no one is allowed to leave the camputant. The majority of the men who accepted the city's heapitality were inclined to show their appreciation by their obediences to all the rules. They would brook no quarrelling and no kicking. When a fellow thought to create dissatisfaction against the management has a soon as possible, and it was hinted that is and not stopen the order of his going. On the second night, as the sentry in his round cried. Ten oclock and all is well." According to the military rules and no first management of the call of the cities.

had senreely been put in order before the applications for quarters exceeded its resources. However, in the park is a grand stand capable of accommodating several hundred mea, and adjoining are freight yards filled with emity box cars, so that accommodations were enable of accommodating several hundred mea, and adjoining are freight yards filled with emity box cars, so that accommodations were enable of accommodations were enable of accommodations were enable of accommodations where the contract. Men in over line of pursuit in the State were thrown out or work with a closure of the contract of the contract. Men in over line of pursuit in the State were thrown out or work with the state of trade were ended, and all lines began the part of the many to contract. Men in overy line of pursuit in the State were chod, and all lines began the part of the many to work with the state of trade were ended, and all lines began the best the state of trade were ended, and all lines began the best and the state of trade were ended, and all lines began to common the pursuit in the State were thrown out or work with the state of trade were ended, and all lines began the business desired the men at work occasionally by suggestion.

Mr. Morton's farm consists of about the state of trade were ended and stires forces to be minimum, the business houses dismissed the lines began as a part of the state of trade were ended and stires forces to be minimum, the business houses dismissed the lines began the part of a saving of any ways as a trade of trade were ended to an attended to the entared the men at work of the property. It is within shift to propert

men, well dressed and decent in appearance, whited about in the street every morning for their breakfast. Among the faces were those of young men of evident good breeding and considerable education. Dismay, distress, worry, shame, could be read in their countenances. They would be ashamed to call at a private house and ask for something to eat, yet in a crowd all bent upon the same purpose they were ready to hipe their pride and accept what was offered.

When the window was opened and attendants handed out a loaf of bread and a piece of sausage to each applicant, the men crowded upenger to receive their dole. Then seating themselves on the edge of the sidewalk they awallowed the dry bread and sausage in a way that showed how very hungry they were. Others stood in groups and talked in low tones together as they ate. This stuff is filling any way," said a handsome young American who evidently had seen better days. Off in another group were several Italian laborers talking in their native tongue. In another group the heat way to got out of town was discussed. The question where to go to fluid work was a matter of grave emsideration. Where shall we go? The mills are shutting down all over the Enst, and there are thousands there out of work." "I tell you what I'm going to do," said another. "I'm going back to Indiana where my old friends are and ask them for help."

The scene changed to the Haymarket mis-The scene changed to the Haymarket mission at noon, where beams and bread were served by waiters to the crowds that filled the entire hall. There were seldom seen the same faces twice. New arrivals from the mountains filled the places made vacant by those departing. There were signs of dissipation on some faces, but the major portion were hardworking mechanics, clerks, and miners. No matter what causes brought them there, the fact that they were hungry was enough, and fact that they were hungry was enough, and the generous people of the city responded to

matter what causes brought them there, the fact that they were hungry was enough, and the generous people of the city responded to the call.

At the Fleventh street mission only women and children received food and assistance. The tales of suffering and woe heard there by the ladles in charge were never before known in the growing city of Denver, where in the times past work has been had for every one who wanted it. One day a man appeared before the Board of County Commissioners and said. Men, at No.—, on— street, is my family of five children, all too small to work and they are starving. I am going to find work if possible somewhere, but I ennot go until I have some one to look after them. Will you feed them until I can get work?

This only illustrates one of hundreds of cases. The lesson which the West is learning is bitter, but it is a lesson long needed. The West has been most extravagant in its ideas. The thought of saving against a time of need has never found lodgement there. Work has always been found, and money was always waiting at the end of each day or week. All classes have spent their earnings without stint. The working people of the West dress botter, live better, and spend more money in amusements and in luxuries than people of the like classes in the East. The miners, mostly single men, never knew what it was to save money. The result was that when all avenues of trade and commerce closed destitution immediately set it.

The better element of men in Camp Relief do not want the place to shut down.

"We can be decent," they say, "and preserve our self-respect here, and wo don't want to join the tramp army and sleep in box cars and other places."

The funds appropriated by the authorities are exhausted, and an edict has been issued to close the place to moreow. Over 500 men still remain and the question of their immediate future is serious. The charity rate of one cent a mile is no longer in force, and if men want to go East they must steal rides or once moreorganize and explusations for relief fr

were told.

One hundred more men were let out from the Burnham railread shops, and day by day come reports of further additions to the increasing number of unemployed in the city.

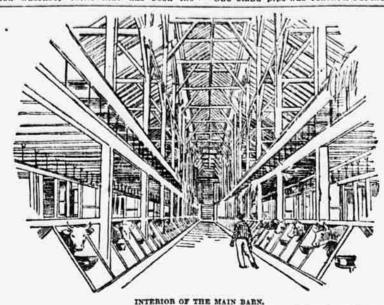
Gen. McCook, with his regulars at Fort Logan, stands ready to put the city under martial gan, stands ready to put the elv under marrial law at the first sign of trouble from the blic LEVIP. MORTON'S GREAT LOSS.

HIS MAMMOTH BARNS AT ELLERSLIE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Ninety-eight of the Finest Guernsey Cattle In the Country Burned, Besides Three Thousand Chickens and Nine Horses-The Total Loss Estimated at \$150,000-Suspicion as to the Origin of the Fire.

RHINEBECK, Aug. 2.-A fire, the origin of which, it seems, must have been incendiary, destroyed the extensive barns on ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton's farm at Ellerslie, two miles and a half from Rhinebeck, early this morning. With the main barn, which was said to be the finest in the whole country. was destroyed almost the entire herd of imported Guernsey cattle that has been the

In bed, with less than a night shirt on. A few of them jumped into their trousers before get-



pride of Mr. Morton and the admiration of stock fanciers everywhere for years.

More than 3.000 chickens were also burned, and 4,000 eggs, 700 of which would have hatched out to-day, as well as nine farm horses. Of the whole herd of imported Guernseys—106 in number—only ten were gotten out of the burning building alive. Two of these died afterward. The eight that were saved were among the poorest in the herd, which was valued at \$75,000, and it will be almost impossible to replace many of the more valuable cows.

Among the best-known of the cows burned were Passagère, May Blossom, Belle of the Hill. Bienfaitrice, Cream Horn, Lady Beautiful, Margo, Good Morning, Bella Luce, Diss 3, and Chamolnesse. Of the bulls there were stored in the dairy.

Mas within fifty feet of the blazing barn, and it was so hot now that it w

and Chamolnesse. Of the bulls there were Midas, Safeguard, and Young Acytle. Each one of these mentioned was worth a thousand dollars. Some of them were more valuable. Mrs. Morton and her five daughters watched

arricture included, besides three boo-ton silos, each 47 feet deep, a tool and engine room, grain blus, laboratory, bathing room, and ample hallways, no less than 120 ordinary stalls, and 40 box stalls on the first floor. In the basement there were the same number of

ran on suspended tracks and by means of which manure and everything unclean were removed instantly.

There were great troughs running along the front of the stalls, and a constant supply of pure water was kept running through them. The fire-oscane device which was provided was a hanging chain. It was secured in such a manner above that the drawing of a lever let it drop and the cow was free. The loft of the barn, or the third floor, was a storage room for hay and feed. A stock of hay, consisting of more than 300 tons, had just been laid in.

Northeast of the barn was a big hennery, capable of accommedating more than 5,000 chickens. That, too, was supposed to be the finest thing of the kind in the whole country. South of the hennery was the dairy, a handsome three-story queen Anne building. South of that again was a big wagon shed, and just a few feet from that was the incubator building, which contained ten incupators and 4,000 eggs in process of hatching.

To the left of the incubator building was the farmhouse, where the foreman of the farm and the fifteen men who were employed about the place lived. West of the farmhouse and northwest of the barn and about 100 feet away was a big machine abop. Between that and the river was a carpenter shop. Of this group of buildings the only two that were not burned were the farmhouse and borthed were the farmhouse and the dairy.

Thie was are scarce in Dutchess county, and it is not customary at this time of the year to lock up any of the buildings. The doors are not seven kept closed. This is in order that the ventilation may be the heat possible. The last man to go into the buildings on Tuesday evening wa. Roswell Beach, the foreman.

This was at 70 clock. No lights of any kind except the regular electric lights are allowed in the building, and at this season of the year the current is not turned on and they are not lit. All the work is supposed to be done before dark.

time. Mr. Cottrell thought first of the records of the herd and the other valuable papers that were stored in the dairy.

He made a dash for them. The fire then was so hot that it secrebed him so he could not reach the door. He knew if he reached it that he could not stand the heat long enough to get it open, and on his second onslaught he carried a great post which he used for a ram. The door went down like a door of cardboard. The records were in the safe. The wails of this building furnished protection from the soorching heat of the burning barn, and Mr. Cottrell had a obance to open the safe and get at the papers. It was five minutes work, and when it was find-hed he had to run for it.

These papers safe, he devoted himself to the work of fighting the fire. The barn by this time was simply a great pile of flames. The stiff southwest breeze seemed to twist the flames in places into great spiral spouts that were so high they almost touched the clouds, and through the centres of these flaming spouts volumes of smoke were carried that would have done justice to a velcano.

Mr. Cottrell ordered that three four-inch streams of water be turned from the barn to the henneries. The wind had already blown the flames over them, and they had taken fire. The 3,500 chickens in them were squawking and flying about in terror.

The 3.540 chickens in them were squawking and flying about in terror.

The moment the stream hit the hennery it seemed to check the blaze, but it was only for a moment. The next they started up with renewed vigor and enveloped the whole building. They reached over it and wrapped about the wagon shed, and over that energing the incubator house. They reached even beyond that, and sought to envelop the dairy building. The hose was turned on the latter building, and then for the first time the blaze was checked.

and then for the first time the blaze was checked.

At this point the wind veered around from the northwest to the southwest intent apparently on aiding in the complete destruction of the plant. While the men were still inching the blaze in the dairy the fiames from the barn reached over and caught the machine shop and the carpenter shop, and they shot out toward the faam house, but they falled to reach it.

By this time the noise of the tortured cattle had coased. There was nothing how but the crackling of the flames and the shouts of the crackling of the flames and the shouts of the crackling of the flames and the shouts of the crackling of the flames and the shouts of the crackling of the flames and the shouts of the crackling of the flames and the placetion. To save anything but the house and the diry seemed out of the question, and little effort was made to do it. The fire burned on and on until there was nothing left to burn. That was 9 clock in the morning. Then Mrs. Morton and her daughter went to the mansion for breakfast and a little rest. Superintendent Cottrell and the men stayed around and contemplated the ruins.

Shortly after 10 clock the Superintendent sent a telegram to Mr. Morton, who was in New York, informing him of the disaster. He arrived on the 10 clock train and was driven out to the scone at once.

arrived on the 10 o'clock train and was driven out to the scene at once.

He looked around, asked a few questions, and had little to say, though he showed that he felt the loss of his favorite cattle very keenly. He went up to the mansion after a while, and heremained there the rest of the day. He received a few of his neighbors, who called to symmathize, and he received some telegrams.

To the reporter who called he said he had not determined whether he would rebuild the burned buildings. He could not give an accurate estimate of his loss, he said, but it would be between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The harn linelf cost \$55,000 to build. It was insured for \$20,000. The herd of cattle was insured for \$30,000.

Superintendent Cottrell spent the whole day at the ruins taking an inventory of the loss. He found about 500 of the 3,500 chickens he had had. Those that were burned were most of them what are known as wrotters. They had been raised for market purposes, and were worth \$1 a pair, so the lot was worth \$1,500.

RIOT IN A SEASIDE HOTEL NEGRO WAITERS IN ASSURY PARK

Conflet-Dishen Used an Missiles-An Unoffending Woman Injured-The Boarder Who Had Provoked the Attack Arrested at the Instance of Founder Bradley.

evening at the Hotel Plaza. It was due to a difficulty between a guest of the house and one of the waiters. During the riot there was throwing of dishes and hurling of chairs and the drawing of razors by the colored waiters. Among the guests of the house are John H. Quinn, Charles J. Quinn, and Thomas F. Quinn, from Lexington, Ky. They are all young men, the eldest being under thirty years of uge.

As they were eating their dinner late this evening, one of the colored waiters stopped at their table and picked up a dish of fruit. John H. Quinn remonstrated with him, and the waiter replied insolentir. Quinn then picked up a chair and struck at the negro. The other ten or twelve walters in the dining room at once snatched up plates, dishes, and glasses

The furious onslaught of the waiters caused great excitement among the few then at the tables. The women who were in the dining room ran toward the door leading from the office screaming from terror. The waiters kept pelting Mr. Quinn with all sorts of

One of them struck Mrs. F. M. Judge of Troy. N. Y., on the hand, cutting a deep and ragged gash in one of her fingers. John Quinn was e t on the right hand. The cut was nearly

A big crowd gathered in front of the hotel, thousand persons gathered on the sidewalk

IXPECIS TO BE WHITE SOON.

Mamie Brown stabbed Lucy Dersey, a sermorning, for not obeying orders. Both women are colored. When Mamie was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court Justice culiar. There were big blotches on her face.

The woman said that she was turning white. She told the Justice that an old colored woman named Mrs. Elliot, who lives at 140 West Fifty-third street, made colored girls white for \$5 per metamorphosis. Mrs. Elliot has a secret formula by means of which she manu-factures a lotion.

Colored women apply the lotion to their faces, ind it causes them to shed the dark skin, which is replaced by a temporarily white skin. The prisoner explained that she was in the ransition state and expected to be entirely white in a few days.

Justice Grady advised her to leave such loons alone and held her to await the result of

CONTEMPT OF A BISHOP'S INTERDICT. His Priests Charge Him with Tyronny and

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 2.-Charges of tyranny have been brought against Bishop Bonacum by his priests and the laity. A secret meeting had been arranged for in Hibernian Hall by the priests. The Bishop heard of it and sent the following letter to each one whom he sus-pected would attend the meeting:

IWO YOUNG GIRLS TAKE LAUDANUM. Pretty, Wayward, and Tired of Home Re-

straint-Both Will Live.

Privatures. Aug. 2.-Maggie Mitchell and Mary Flaherty, each 16 years old, living on Frazier street, in the Oakland district, at-tempted suicide last evening in a neighboring grove by taking a dose of laudanum. The girls were inclined to be a little wayward. Maggle's mother says that the main incentive to her

enough to seriously injure them.

Charges Against a Chief of Police, BINGHAMTON, Aug. 2.-Charges were made to-day by a former policeman against Chief of Police Mead to the effect that he has been tool of the gamblers and keepers of disorderly houses, who paid him for protection. The charges will be investigated at a meeting of the Commissioners on Monday next.

Col. Charles H. Jones, until recently editor of the St. Louis Republic, assumed editorial control yesterday of the World newspaper of

SILK, DIAMONDS, AND POISON.

Mrs. Wagner Bressed Herself for Burla Before Swal owing Paris Green, A small, plump young woman, arrayed in

fine black silk and diamonds, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening from her handsomely furnished home at 161 East Thirtysecond street. She had swallowed Paris green. and after the doctors had pumped about half a cup of the poison out of her, one of them, at the suggestion of the policeman who had charge of her, asked her why she had tried to commit suicide. She looked surprised, and

answered: 'I have not tried to commit suicide." "Then, why did you swallow all that Paris

green? "I haven't swallowed any Paris green." "Well," rejoined the Doctor, "that's very peculiar, considering that we have pumped

about six ounces out of you."

The policeman who arrested the young woman was called to her home by her maid, who came up to him and cried that her mistress had tried to poison herself. The police man went to the house and found the young woman lying on her bed dressed in her best silk and with a dozen jewelled rings on her

The policeman had an ambulance summoned and the young woman, who gave her name as Lena Johnson, was taken to the hospital a

The police found later that her real name was Mrs. Charles Wagner. She had dressed herself for burial, apparently.

A BROKER'S ODD ADVENTURE. Locked Up in a Big Office Building Until

Two Firemen Helped Him Down. Broker Jules M. Gastrin had an annoying experience last evening. He is a portly Frenchman, who has an office away up in one of the upper floors of the Ningara Fire Insur ance building, at 135 Broadway. Yesterday Mr. Gastrin fell asleep at his place of business and didn't wake up until 7% o'clock in the evening. In the mean time the janitor of the building had locked the door and gone out. When Mr. Gastrin descended the twelve flights

of stairs between his office and the entrance hall he found the big doors locked and barred. There was nothing for it but to climb those twelve series of stairs again, and attempt to reach the street by way of the fire escape. Mr. Gastrin's physique made this a particularly unpleasant task, and it took him a long time to perform it. Descending the fire escape was even more difficult. Several times he grew dizzy, and almost lost his hold. At last, however, he arrived at the second story, only to find that the fire escape went no further. He would have to jump thirty feet, and risk im-palement on the rallings, or cless shout for as-sistance. Mr. Gastrin did the latter. It was after S glelock by this time, but there

It was after S o'clock by this time, but there were still some persons on lower Broadway, and in a few minutes there was a curious little crowd gathered under the broker's airy perch. They could not make out for some time though what the matter was, for Mr. Gastrin was too excited to talk much English. At last Firemen Aufferth and Dakin from the neighboring engine house came along and succeeded in solving the difficulty.

A ladder was obtained from the engine house, and Mr. Gastrin was relieved from his unenvladle predictament. unenviacie predicament.

IN PERIL FROM A MONKEY'S BITE, Sadie Sharpe Dangerously Wounded by an

Animal She Was Tensing. Sadie Sharpe, a performer at West Brighton lay in a critical condition last night at Galligan's Hotel, at Coney Island. She was suffering from a monkey's bite received in the after-noon at Bullock's Casino. Sea Beach Walk. Prof. Eampton is exhibiting his trained dogs, monkeys, and cats there. After the performance Mrs. Shurpe asked to see the smallest monkey, whose name is Do Do. Hampton brought Do Do to her in his arms, and left the monkey with her while he went to give the

dogs their supper. Mrs. Sharpe was drinking at a table with her husband and some friends. She began to

rease Do Do, and soon the little monkey was crying to get back to his master.
Suddenly Mrs. Sharpe shouted:
"Let's have some fun. We will get the monkey drunk, and we will have a great time seeing Do Do with a jag on."
As she said this she caught the monkey and attempted to make the animal drink a glass of attempted to make the animal drink a gi beer. She had succeeded in pouring so the stuff down Do Do's throat when the sank his teeth into the woman's righ

Mrs. Sharpe's hand was bitten in three aces. One wound was in a very dangerous ace, between the thumband forefinger, and the artery was severed.

Before the flow of blood was stopped the woman fainted. Dr. Fleischhauer, who attend

woman fainted. Dr. Fleischbauer, who attended her, said:
"Mrs. Sharpe's hand has been badly bitten. The woman's blood is in such a poor condition that I am afraid blood poisoning will set in and probably locking as well. It is doubtful whether the woman will recover."

FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Shall the State Officers be Recommuted! Mr. Richard Croker has been in town for several days. His family is at Richfield Springs. Senator Edward Murphy is at Saratoga Springs, and recently he has had conforence with Gov. Flower and Lieut. Gov. Shee

han and others. All the time Senator Hill has been at his country home at Albany and yet all of those gentlemen have been in close communication.

Their exchange of views has concerned the selection of Democratic candidates for official place this fall. It is said that the State ticket will be renominated from the Secretary of State down. As for the municipal offices, it is proposed to renominate Delancey Nicoli for District Attorney.

It was the opinion yesterday at the City Hall that this would be done. It was also the view of those who frequent the City Hall that Patrick Divver should be nominated for Sheriff.

han and others. All the time Senator Hill has

CAUGHT THE CHILD WHEN IT FELL

A Young Woman's Promptness and Bravers Saves Its Life. While her mother was about her work in the house, at 54 Georgia avenue, East New York,

yesterday morning, two-year-old Melte Roll played at the second-story window. A pretty played at the second-story window. A pretty roung woman going down the street looked up and saw the child and laughed at its anties. The child saw her and leaned out of the window. Just as the roung woman came in front of the house the child fell out.

The young woman put out her arms to catch the child. She succeeded, but the force of the little girls tall knocked her down. Several persons who had seen the incident ran and ricked them are. The child bad a small cut in the forchead. The young woman was unfourtant and as soon as she saw that the taby was all right she left without telling who she was.

The Boy He Struck May Die.

Charles Myor, a blacksmith, living at 106 Lawrence street, was playing an accordion as he sat by his forge on Monday afternoon. A crowds of small loys criticised his music and poked fun at him. Myer became angry and chased the boys away, striking at them with a piece of telecraph wire. He struck tenyear-old Thomas Thompson of 112 Lawrence street, who thisped and fell on his head. Myer was arrested, but was released. Yesterday Dr. Mallesson of 2,014 Fifth avenue, who was attending Thompson, notified the police that the boy was apparently dying, and Myer was rearrested and locked up in the West 120th street station. poked fun at him. Myer tecnme angry and

Tammany's Committee of Tairty to Meet. The Tammany Hall Committee of Thirty will meet at 7:30 o'clock to-morrrow evening to certify the list of Tammany election officers for appointment by the Police Commissioners and for the transaction of general business

Only \$18 to Chicago and Return via Eric Special trains leave New York, Chambers at, 10:15 a. M. Aug 6, W. and 15 arrave Chicago 4:15 F. M. next day. Thickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Nasgara Falls.—dds.

THERE IS NO LACK OF MONEY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GOLD RESERVE IN THE TREAS-

URY MORE THAN \$100,000,000. \$10,000,000 More Gold Coming from Europe -The Currency Circulation Increased More Than \$17,000,000 During July and Is Now Nearly 825 Per Capita-Secretary Carlinle Takes an Important Step to Re-

Street Derives Encouragement from Improving Monetary Conditions, and Also from a Very Sharp Advance in Prices-More Fallures in Chicago and Elsewhere, WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-For the first time since April 20, 1893, when the gold reserve fell below the \$100,000,000 mark, the reserve has been made intact. The gold in the Treasury to-day, exclusive of that held as a basis for rold certificates, amounts to \$100,791,379, or \$791,370 free gold. This gold has come into the United States from Europe, Mexico, and

lievs the Financial Stringency-Wall

the West Indies, much of it being the gold sent out from the United States during the late spring and early summer months. Infor-mation received here in Treasury circles indicates that \$10,000,000 in gold is now on its way from Europe to the United States, and most of this, it is expected, will find its way as usual into the Treasury.

While the gold reserve, however, is intact and gold is climbing up, the Treasury net balance is declining the stated amount to-day being \$17,251,000. Of this balance about \$12. 000,000 is in national bank depositories and the balance in subsidiary silver. The receipts, too, for the past few days have been disappointing, the business troubles throughout the country having an effect upon Government

to the 150 national bank depositories throughout the United States: Your authorized balance hereby fixed at par of se curity. Transfer excess whenever practicable to near

Secretary Curtis to send the following telegram

release to the banks about \$900,000, and is intended, as far as practicable, to relieve the financial stringency prevailing in the country. According to former regulations, each depository bank was permitted to hold Goverament funds to the extent of from 90 to 95 per cent, of the United States bonds deposited to secure the same. This action of the Treasury permits them to hold Government funds to the par value of the Government bonds on deposit, and it is believed will have the effect. in a slight degree at least, of improving the

Treasury Department to-day shows that the amount of gold and silver coin and certificates, United States notes, and national bank notes in circulation on Aug. 1 was \$1,011,099,017. an increase during the month of July of \$17. 372,606. The increase during the last twelve months was in round figures \$9,000,000. The per capita circulation, based on an estimated

\$103,803,078 \$48,104,461 12,661,740 10,710 14,1810 2,441,114 14,1810 22,786,612 June 8, 1872 46,000 Gold coin Standard silver dollars. Subsidiary silver dold certificates. Silver certificates Silver certificates
Treasury noise, act July 14, 1800.
United States notes
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.
National hank notes

The following statement shows the changes in circulation during July:

4,080,000 5,403,858

80,748,297 805,754 Subsidiary silver terrase #M.754
Subsidiary silver terrase 700 860
Treasury notes act July 14, 1810, decrease 2016 825
United States notes, increase 8, 2518
National tank unter decrease 82,745
Said builtin, increase 5, 104,826
hiver builtion, increase 1, 103,915 Increase ...

A BEAR PANIC IN STOCKS.

One of the most interesting of the many exciting spisodes that are constantly occurring upon the Stock Exchange is the sudden and violent deviation of the stock market from whatever course it may be running upon One of these incidents took place yesterday. It

course of prices, accompanied by the inability of a part of the speculative community to realize that the causes they had been acting upon had, temporarily at least, apent their The unfavorable developments in financial and business affairs during the last few months, and particularly during the last few

weeks, had created a short interest in stocks, the megnitude of which probably very few people have appreciated. All of the wellknown bear operators have been more aggressive and active than usual, and as success has attended their efforts to depress prices they have attracted a following, which has included practically all of the professional element. Besides, a good many commission brokers have, according to trustworthy evidence, gone

and also placed themselves in a position to win some of the money their customers have lost or were likely to lose.

Transactions of this sort are not in keeping with the standard of business ethics which the Stock Exchange prides itself upon: but that institution has no law prohibiting them. for the reason, doubtless, that such a measure could not be enforced, because of inability to

secure evidence against those who might No harm can come from referring to the matter, and possibly reference to it may revive discussion relative to the subject among the members of the Exchange and elicit expressions of opinion that may render the practice so unpopular that it will deter the less con-

scientious trokers from indulging in it. The flurry in the stock market yesterday was doubtless due, to a considerable extent, to the adxiety of brokers to recover stocks which they had sold out of their customers' accounts At least one of the larger bears is credited with having covered his shorts last week, and others who operate on a smaller scale have also been tempted by the magnitude of their profits on paper to convert them into cash; but the Street has been so blue, and its vision in consequence has become so distorted, that much lower prices than have yet been recorded have been spoken of in many quarters as objective points that were almost certain to be renched. A constant interchange of views on the lines just indicated has strengthened the convictions of the rank and file on the bear

Since the beginning of the week the stock

ting out.

None of them thought of losing time on such useless things as shoes and stockings and shirts. They ran straight for the barn door. They all had in mind the swinging of the fire-They all had in minut be swinging of the freecoase levers.

But when they got within fifty feet of the door a great volume of flame was shooting out of it. From entrance to entrance they ran, the almost naked men in the lead, but everywhere it was the same black and suffociting smoke and lurid flame that twisted this way and that and scemed to reach out to lick up everything in sight.

The rearing of the bulls was like that of a least flow. The plainting hellowing of the

and scemed to reach out to hex up everything in sight.

The roaring of the bulls was like that of a den of lions. The plaintive bellowing of the cows was spitful, and it urged the men on. Thrice they dashed about the big building in theirs vain efforts to find an ingress that might enable them to loose the animals.

There was none, and each moment the fire was becoming hotter. At last the men thought of the fire apparatus on the premises. It consisted of two four-inch pipes and hose and a seventy-pound pressure of water, with an unlimited supply. The hose was run out.

One stand pipe was reached, but the other

the basement there was the stalls.

The grain room had twenty car loads of grain. The south door looking up through the centre of the building, was much larger than would be necessary to admit a freight train. The barn was fitted to accommodate 360 head of stock, or 400 when crowded, and also to house all the grain, hay, and other feed that was needed.

330 head of stock, or 400 when crowded, and also to house all the grain, hay, and other feed that was needed.

The 100 cows that were in the barn were all on the second or main floor. They stood in two rows facing each other and were locked in. There was a wide feeding alley between them. So far as hygiene and comfort were concerned, no point had been overlooked in the construction of this barn. There were box entillators that haured pure air, and cars that ventilators that insured pure air, and cars that rau on suspended tracks and by means of which manure and everything unclean were

in the building, and at this season of the year the current is not turned on and they are not lit. All the work is supposed to be done before dark.

It was dusk on Tuesday and the work had all been finished when Foreman Beach made his visit of inspection preparatory to retiring for the night. Everything was in place. There was no sign of a fire, and the place was cool and comfortable.

There was a brisk breeze blowing through the windows and open doors. The folks in the farmhouse were all in bed and askeen by 90 o'clock, and nothing happened to disturb any of them until 35 o'clock in the morning.

Then something awoke Mrs. Beach, the wife of the foreman. She lay in bed as few minutes, feeling, she says, as if something was wrong, but not suspecting what it was. She could see the first streams of the morning light coming over the hills, and she got up and went to the window to look out.

Before she reached the window she heard the cattle in the harn rising a great racket. She pushed open the bilind and saw dense columns of smoke coming from every window and the open door of the hig structure. Even before she could scream flames seemed to jump out from everywhere, and then the cries of the cattle were almost drowned.

Mrs. Beach stood stock still for a moment before she could realize what was happening. Then she screamed at the top of her voice. "Fire! Fire!"

Every one of the fifteen men in the house was up in an instant. They were most of them never lost.

Now they were all in the barn, and these men thought as much of their charges as they dill of themselves. The diln't lease in instant.

Some of them dashed out just as they had late.

were worth \$1 a pair, so the lot was worth \$1.500.

The eggs that were on the point of hatching had all seen tested. Not less than 700 of the 4,000 would have hatched out to-day. The ten cows that escaped got out before the fire was discovered. How they did it nobody knows, it is supposed that in their terror they succeeded in breaking their fastenings.

The two that died had been frightfully burned. From this it was concluded that the fire had been burning a long time before Mr. Beach woke up and discovered it.

When Mr. Cottrell finished his inventory all he found left of the hig farm stock were the eight cows that had escaped, and seventy-live heliers, none of which have yet given milk, and which were all in a pasture a mile from the barn, and the 500 helickens. About everything of any great value was burned.

All day long great crowds of persons were about the burned buildings. They came from everywhere. They came in carriages and wagens and on horse-back. One excursion train was run from Athens to thinteeliff.

Superintendent Cottrell was seen at the ruins early this evening, and he related the story of the fire and told semething about the well-known animals that were burned. How the fire started, he said, was a mys-

ruins early this evening and he related the story of the fire and told semething about the well-known animals that were burned. How the fire started, he said, was a mystery, but he added he was positive there was nothing in the barn that could have started it. There was no light there and no heat of any kind. The only fire of any kind on the whole five acres was in the engine house, which was more than a quarter of a mile away.

"If it is ever discovered what started the fire it will be an accident," said Mr. Cottrell. "No, there are not a great many tramps in the neighborhood, but there are a few passing every day. The doors here were all open. There was nothing to prevent a tramp coming in and going to sleep, or doing anything be cared to do. But tramps don't ordinarily trouble such places as this. They go for the small places. They are afraid of watchmen and dogs on hig places. We had no watchman here. Possibly if we had ind one he would have been able to unlock the still by road. Was Good Morning, Nhe was

The best known to New Yorkers of all the cattle burned was Good Morning. She was one of the handsomest cows of the herd and one of the handsomest Guernseys in the

ATTACK THREE BOARDERS. The Hotel Dining Room the Seene of

ASBURY PARE, Aug. 2.-There was a riot this

and hurled them at Mr. Quinn.

four inches long.

and, as all sorts of rumors were circulated, the crowd grew until it numbered nearly a the crowd grew until it numbered nearly a thousand persons gathered on the sidewalk and in the street. One of the brothers of Quinn ran up stairs and the excitement, and returned to the dining room with a loaded pistol. By this time an alarm had been telephoned to Park Hall, and Founder Bradley appeared on the scene. John Quinn had gone to the office of Dr. F. D. Coleman, where the Doctor took four stitches in the cut in his hand. When Quinn returned to the hotel Mr. Bradley ordered Officer Van Brunt to arrest Quinn. Van Brunt at once took Quinn into custody and conducted him to Park Hall. Founder Bradley went to the office of Justice John A. Borden, taking with him the chair with which Quinn attemnted to strike down the waiter. There a formal charge was made against Quinn by George Willis Field, a neuro waiter. The guests of the hotel gathered in little groups in the halls and the hotel office and excitedly discussed the affair. They said that the dishes were thrown right and left by the waiters, and they were glad that they were not injured by the pieces as they flew back from the walls. A dance had been arranged for at the hotel this evening, but the exciting scene in the dining room put an end to the lestivities. Quinn was arraigned before Justice Borden upon a charge of Jelonious assult made by Walter Field. The Justice held him under bonds of \$500 to wait a hearing to-morrow. Field, the waiter, says the assault on him was entirely unprovoked. Officer van Brunt said to-night that he saw no assault committed, and that he arrested Quinn he had a loaded revolver in his hands. Quinn refused to make any statement to the reporters. Dr. Coleman says that the Judge's finger was cut either by a plece of crockery or glass. The wound in Quinn's appearance and Quinn was released from custody.

Mamie Brown Was in a Transition State When Arrested.

vant, in the side with a seven-inch bread knife at 126 West Thirty-first street, yesterday Grady noticed that her complexion was peand in some places there were spots almost white. He asked what ailed her.

the Dersey woman's injuries.

Lucy Dersey is in the New York Hospital.

Her wound may prove dangerous.

Hold a Forbidden Secret Meeting.

The meeting was held as announced. Eight priests attended. Their deliberations were

were inclined to be a little wayward. Maggle's mother says that the main incentive to her daughter's act was a quarrel with her lover. Maggle denies this.

Both the girls say they were tired of their home life; that they couldn't have linerty enough, and concluded to die together. Mary's mether says she has objected to Mary's being out so late at night and scolded her for it.

The girls berrowed the laudanum from a friend on the plea of toothache, and then sat down on the grass in the grove and cach took some. They sent word home of what they had done by a boy who happened to pass. They were either frightened before taking much or miscalculated as to the necessary amount, for after they were found and taken home the doctor said they had not swallowed enough to seriously injure them.

Col. Jones Returns to New York.

Try Calissyn La Rilla as a Delicious And effective substitute for quinine pills - Adv. Sarange Lake in ten hours via New York Central. Solici vestibute irains, morning and evening. dor,

Ripans Tabules act like magic in cases of indigestion, biliousness, dyspepsia, or headachs,—Adm

revenues. These troubles are receiving the closest possible attention by Treasury officials. and everything that can be done is being done to relieve the situation. Secretary Carliele. though absent from the city, is in communication with the Treasury Department by wire. and to-day, after a conference in New with eminent financiers, he directed Acting

est Sub-Treasury. This action of the Treasury Department will

financial situation,
The circulation statement issued by the

per capita circulation, ossed on an est rated population of 67,003,000, on Aug. 1 was \$24.02. Of the \$2.123,003,040 of the general stock of money issued, the amount as stated is in cir-culation, leaving \$512,899,032 in the Treas-ury of the United States on Aug. 1, as follows:

in circulation during July:
Gold coli, increase.
Standard silver deliars, decrease.
Subsidiary silver, increase.
Gold certificales, decrease.
Silver c-ritificates, increase.
Treasury notes, set July 14, 1890, increase.
United Siates notes, increase.
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, decrease.
National bank notes, increase. . \$13.270,241 . 805,764 . 1.593,139 . 5.358,660 . 8.696,125 . 3.112,444 . 3.518,711

Treasury lost during July \$4,928,024, as fol

Precipitated by Speculation as Well as by More Important Conditions was brought about, as usual, by the exhaustion of forces which had been shaping the

force.

short of the stocks they were carrying for customers. By doing so they have lessened the inconvenience of porrowing money in an active and at times stringent money market.

market has been hardening, and even the big speculative collapse at Chicago on Tuesday